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law, law of common carriers, law of master and servant, and perhaps in real property, domestic relations and inheritances, and applied by the federal courts in the cases over which they have jurisdiction, i.e., between citizens of different states and between citizens and aliens, would "exercise a tremendous influence on the unification of law."

In the field of government regulation and government aid Professor Goodnow finds the federal government endowed with much wider powers in the direction of economic and social reform than it is usually supposed to have; the only limitations are the reasonableness of proposed legislation on the one hand, and on the other the certainty that the taxing power is not used for any other than a distinctly public purpose.

The author's concern seems to be that the American people should not be denied the advantage of orderly and progressive political and social change such as other peoples enjoy. In view of our practically unamendable Constitution he sees no way to secure this advantage to America except through the bold exercise by Congress of the power which it has and a much more liberal application by the courts of the principle of *stare decisis* in order to secure the flexibility in our law necessary to bring it in conformity with social and economic development. He concludes that the only means of inducing a more liberal attitude on the part of the courts toward what is in reality a political function, i.e., the interpretation of the Constitution, is "persistent criticism of those of their decisions which evince a tendency to regard the Constitution as a document to be given the same meanings at all times and under all conditions." On this rests all hope that our law will "adapt itself with reasonable celerity to changing phenomena of life."

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*The Socialist Movement.* By J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P. New York and London: Henry Holt & Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. 256. Price, 75 cents.

Socialism has become more than a philosophy; it has entered the political arena as a practical policy and as such must stand or fall. It is this aspect of the Socialist movement as a practical policy of social reconstruction and betterment by means of political power which Mr. Macdonald presents. Coming, as it does, from the pen of the chairman of the British Labor Party, the statement is not without authority. The book is a popular exposition of the theory, practice, and party organization of the Revisionists. The doctrines of the materialistic conception of history, economic determinism, the class war, and

the theory of value are either repudiated or modified. "Socialism is a tendency, not a revealed dogma, and therefore it is modified in its forms of expression from generation to generation" (p. 195). "The Socialist movement will return to idealism . . . ." we are told by our optimistic author (p. 211). Marx is characterized as "a commentator on Socialism, not the inspired instrument through which the Socialist faith was revealed" (p. 212).

Despite the somewhat partisan nature of the treatment, the man who wishes a general knowledge of the development and present status of the most vital form of Socialism will find in Mr. Macdonald's book an able and readable presentation. The brief but selected bibliography will be found of value to the student.

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*Dictionnaire de sociologie phalanstérienne.* By E. SILBERLING. Paris: Marcel Rivière et Cie, 1911. 8vo, pp. xi+459. Fr. 15.

Believing that the doctrines of Charles Fourier have been misinterpreted and misjudged, and recognizing that a proper understanding of the teaching of "the Master" demands "an application and penetration of which few readers are capable," Mr. Silberling has attempted to bring those scattered and somewhat obscure tenets within easy reach of the student. His treatment consists in an alphabetical arrangement of all the terms used by Fourier, with the context in each case in Fourier's own words and the exact reference to the book and the page on which it is found. This is supplemented in many cases by brief explanatory notes in italics, written by Mr. Silberling.

The book represents several years of painstaking and scholarly work and students of Fourier will welcome this guide to his complete works. The introduction, penned by M. A. Alhiaza, is ridiculously extravagant. Its saving feature is its brevity.

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*Post-Mortem Use of Wealth.* By DANIEL S. LEMSEN. New York: Putnam, 1911. 8vo, pp. xi+131. \$1.50 net.

This unique little book is intended to present "certain guiding principles for planning a wise disposition of large or small estates both during life and after death." Part I, of eighty-five pages, deals with the legal considerations necessary in devising property and is written by the author; Part II, of forty pages, is made up of short contributions concerning the ethical debt of the testator to humanity, written by Felix Adler, Charles F. Aked, James J. Fox, David H. Greer, Newell Dwight Hillis, F. de Sola Mendes, Henry W. Warren, and David G. Wylie.

The only real value of the book is in the impression which it leaves with the reader of the great possibilities for beneficial use of wealth before and after death, and in its lesson that care should be taken to avoid the unfortunate litigations and disruptions of friendships that are so often the results of legally inefficient wills. The contributions to the ethical consideration of the subject